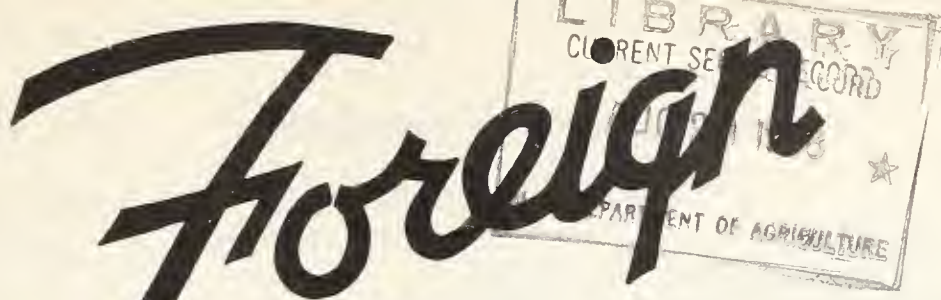


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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1958

VOLUME 77

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## JAPAN'S SOYBEAN CROP

## LARGER THIS YEAR

Japan's 1958 soybean crop is estimated at 17.5 million bushels, 4 percent larger than the 1957 crop of 16.9 million bushels.

## PHILIPPINES REPORT JULY

## COPRA EXPORTS

Philippine copra exports in July were 58,217 long tons. Shipments were as follows: United States (Pacific Coast)--23,462 tons; Belgium--1,000; Denmark--1,000; France--2,500; West Germany--4,000; Italy--1,500; Netherlands--12,235; Norway--1,500; Spain--100; Sweden--3,000; Colombia--5,000; Venezuela--2,920. July coconut oil shipments totaled 10,099 long tons--all to the United States (Atlantic Coast--8,236; Pacific Coast--1,863).

The May export figure for copra shipped to the United States (Pacific Coast) is revised to 27,853 tons, changing total May shipments to 58,953 tons (see Foreign Crops and Markets June 23, 1958). June exports of copra to "Europe, unspecified" (5,500 tons) went to the Netherlands (3,250) and to West Germany or Netherlands, optional discharge (2,250). Shipments to "South America, unspecified" (6,061 tons) went to Colombia (1,700), Venezuela (1,699), and Panama (2,662) (see Foreign Crops and Markets July 21, 1958).



#### RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRICES REMAIN BELOW LAST YEAR'S

During the first 17 weeks of 1958 auction sales (which began March 11) Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco prices averaged the equivalent of 43.6 U.S. cents per pound. For the corresponding 1957 sales, prices averaged the equivalent of 47.4 cents.

Total sales in the first 17 weeks of the 1958 season were 87.6 million pounds, against 86.5 million for the comparable period a year ago.

#### LARGER CANADIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO CROP IN 1958

Canada's 1958 flue-cured tobacco plantings are estimated at 128,000 acres, about 2,000 more than in 1957. Most of the increase was in Ontario, where new growers recently received allotments.

Early wind damage in Ontario has been partially overcome and a satisfactory crop is in prospect. Dry, cool weather has slowed maturity somewhat and leaf spot appeared early in some areas. In Quebec Province, cool weather has also delayed growth, but a fair crop is now expected.

#### KOREAN CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES EXPECTED TO RISE

Consumption of cigarettes in the Republic of Korea is expected to rise from 13.1 billion pieces in 1957 to 13.5 billion in 1958. However, consumption of cut tobacco is expected to decline slightly.

The Tobacco Monopoly plans to increase 1958 output to meet greater demand. Emphasis will be on better-quality products; the first filter-tip cigarette brand is also scheduled to be introduced this year.

The Tobacco Monopoly is considering the import of some U.S. cigarettes in order to reduce sales of contraband cigarettes in Korea and provide additional monopoly revenue.

#### TURKEY'S TOBACCO CROP LOWER

Early estimates place the 1958 tobacco crop in Turkey at 242.5 million pounds, down about 8 percent from the revised figure of 264.6 million pounds for the 1957 harvest.

Most of the decline is in the Aegean area, where dry weather affected the crop more than in other tobacco-producing regions. In the Marmara and Black Sea regions, weather has generally been favorable; growers expect a good-quality crop in these areas, with more American-grade tobacco this year than last.

# CUBA SETS 1959 QUOTA FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTION

The Cuban Minister of Agriculture has established the 1958-59 tobacco quota at 97.9 million pounds--91.3 million for sun-grown tobacco and 6.6 million for shade-grown tobacco.

This is the same amount that was allowed last season. However, for the first time, production of Burley and flue-cured tobacco will be counted under the quota. Production of these types will be deducted from the amount of cigar tobacco each farmer is allowed to grow. This is to permit production of cigarette tobaccos on soils unsuited to cigar tobaccos, and is not intended to increase Cuba's total tobacco crop.

The resolution setting the quota cautions against planting cigarette tobacco in any way that will damage the quality or quantity of cigar tobacco grown. Presumably this is to prevent close plantings of the differing types and consequent mongrelization from cross pollination.

## U. S. SHARE OF JAPANESE TALLOW MARKET DOWN SLIGHTLY IN JANUARY-MAY

Japan's tallow imports from all sources during the first 5 months of 1958 totaled 89.1 million pounds, compared with 104.3 million pounds for the corresponding period in 1957. Because of strong price competition from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the U. S. share during January-May 1958 fell to 85.3 percent from 88.7 percent in the same months of 1957.

TALLOW: Japan, imports by country of origin, May 1958, and January-May 1957 and 1958

Country	January through May		May 1958
	1957	1958	
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
United States.....	104,264	89,148	26,542
Australia.....	4,733	5,213	1,485
New Zealand.....	4,958	5,618	1,942
Hong Kong.....	340	176	--
Norway.....	--	--	--
Canada.....	3,047	4,416	443
Hawaii.....	198	--	--
Denmark.....	--	--	--
Total.....	117,540	104,671	30,412

CANADIAN CATTLE NUMBERS  
CONTINUE DOWNWARD

Canadian cattle numbers dropped 3 percent between June 1, 1957, and June 1, 1958, to 11,001,000 head. This was a continuance of a trend noted in December (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 17, 1958) when cattle numbers dropped 1 percent below a year earlier.

As last December, the largest drop was in steer and heifers, reflecting continued large slaughter and increased exports to the United States. Beef breeding-cow numbers, however, continued to expand. This expansion, plus a slight increase in calf numbers, indicate that the drop in total cattle numbers is not a cyclical change but a short-run response to a good U. S. feeder cattle market.

Although cattle numbers in Canada remain relatively high, good domestic demand and strong U. S. demand have maintained cattle prices. As long as the U. S. demand for beef and feeder cattle remains strong, expanding Canadian cattle production can be marketed at favorable prices. However, contraction of the U. S. cattle market would leave Canada with more beef breeding cattle than it needs.

Sheep numbers continued to expand. The demand for mutton in Canada exceeds domestic supply and is strong enough to attract supplemental imports. A moderate increase in sheep numbers is expected to continue for several years.

CANADA 1/: Livestock on farms, June 1, 1954-58,  
with percent change from previous year

Year	Cattle		Sheep		Horses		Hogs	
	Number	Change	Number	Change	Number	Change	Number	Change
	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent
1954 2/ .....	10,170	: +4	1,636	: +3	917	: -13	4,440	: +12
1955 2/ .....	10,603	: +4	1,634	: --	831	: -9	4,800	: +8
1956 2/ .....	11,011	: +4	1,620	: --	782	: -6	4,731	: -1
1957.....	11,296	: +3	1,661	: +2	730	: -7	4,857	: +3
1958.....	11,001	: -3	1,696	: +2	675	: -8	6,164	: +29

1/ 9 provinces, excludes Newfoundland. Livestock numbers on farms in Newfoundland on June 1, 1957, were: 13,647 cattle, 79,466 sheep, 11,611 horses, and 1,820 pigs. 2/ Inter-census revisions.



# DOMINION WOOL PRICES UNEVEN IN JULY

Dominion fine wool prices declined in July from June levels, but there was a slight rise in the coarser types. Fine wool prices had begun to decline in late June, however, and compared with closing levels, prices at the July sales were only slightly lower. The relative strength of coarse crossbreds may have been affected by the tension in the Middle East.

Prices in July are only for 1 week's sales at London auctions. A normal 2 week's series was scheduled but was shortened by the dock strike. The next London sales are scheduled to begin September 8. Australian auctions open this week.

WOOL: Clean cost per pound, c.i.f. United Kingdom, based on auction sales in the Dominions and the United Kingdom

Quality	July 1/ 1957	September 1957	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	July 1/ 1958
	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
70's.....	1.61	1.49	1.21	1.23	1.24	1.14
64's.....	1.52	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.05
60's.....	1.40	1.33	1.03	1.03	1.04	.97
58's.....	1.33	1.27	.96	.94	.96	.88
56's.....	1.20	1.18	.82	.83	<u>2</u> /.83	.83
50's.....	.99	.97	.67	.68	<u>2</u> /.68	.67
48's.....	.99	.93	.62	.63	<u>2</u> /.63	.64
46's.....	.97	.91	.61	.61	<u>2</u> /.61	.63

1/ London sales only. 2/ Nominal quotations.

Source: New Zealand Wool Commission (London Agency).

## CUBAN FRUIT EXPORTS FOR JULY

Cuban fruit exports vary with supplies and U.S. market prices. Lime exports are much larger than in recent years because of the short crop in Florida. Exports in July totaled 163,000 pounds, in contrast to negligible exports in July 1957.

The avocado export season started the first week in July and shipments during the month totaled 3.3 million pounds--the same as last year. Because of the smaller Cuban mango crop, exports in July were only 7,000 pounds, compared with 248,000 last year.



## BELGIUM BANS DUTCH APPLES

On August 15, Belgium and Luxembourg banned the importation of Dutch apples. Supplies of apples on the Dutch auctions had been increasing sharply for several days and prices were declining.

LARGER YUGOSLAV WALNUT  
CROP FORECAST

The 1958 commercial pack of Yugoslav walnuts is unofficially forecast at 2,900 short tons unshelled--800 tons more than the 1957 pack, but 800 tons less than average production (1951-55) of 3,700 short tons. Drought reduced earlier prospects for a large crop.

NEW MINIMUM EXPORT PRICES  
FOR SPANISH ALMONDS

The Spanish Government has announced minimum export prices for almonds, effective August 15. The new prices are roundly 2 cents per pound higher than the last minimum prices--announced in June 1958--for 1957-crop almonds. The 1958-crop prices are listed below, in cents per pound, shelled basis, f.o.b. Spanish port, in bags. Prices are 1.8 cents per pound higher for almonds packed in boxes.

Whole, unbroken	53.5	Planetas	59.9
Farmer Mallorcas, whole only	54.4	Larguetas	60.8
Valencia, unselected	56.7	Jordanas	60.8
Mallorca, selected	59.0	Marconas	61.2
Valencia, selected	59.4	Bitter	41.7
Esperanzas	59.4	Pieces	47.6

WEST GERMANY LARGEST EUROPEAN  
BUYER OF ECUADORAN BANANAS

West Germany imported 6.7 million 50-pound stems of bananas from Ecuador in the first half of 1958. This rate of imports is about 20 percent ahead of last year.

West Germany is the largest European importer of Ecuadoran bananas; the United States takes the largest share of Ecuador's total banana exports.

CONFERENCE REMOVES SURCHARGE  
ON U.S. CITRUS TO GERMANY

A freight conference (the Gulf/French Atlantic Hamburg Freight Conference) has removed the surcharge of about 10 percent on rates for refrigerated citrus shipped from U. S. Gulf ports to Hamburg and Bremen. According to shipping sources, this makes these freight rates the same as those for Gulf shipments to Rotterdam and Antwerp.

## INDIA INCREASES CASHEW EXPORTS

Indian exports of cashew nut kernels in 1958 are forecast at 1,600,000 cases (50 pounds each), an increase of 75,000 cases over 1957. Indian cashew exports have climbed steadily in recent years, as shown below:

Forecast 1949	849,766 cases	1954	1,404,218 cases
1950	988,780 "	1955	1,361,420 "
1951	1,054,185 "	1956	1,432,637 "
1952	1,169,100 "	1957	1,524,546 "
1953	1,256,596 "	1958	1,600,000 "

India's 1958 crop is estimated as smaller than the 1957 crop. The 1958 estimate is now 68,500 short tons, and the revised 1957 estimate 77,000 tons; both are in-shell basis and include a 4,000-ton allowance for Goa.

However, Indian imports from East Africa increased from 107,400 tons in 1956-57 to an estimated 112,000 tons in 1957-58. Actually, only about 97,000 tons of the 1956-57 imports were usable as about 9,000 tons were of substandard quality.

## CASHEWS, IN-SHELL: India, supply and distribution, 1956-58

Item	1956	1957	Forecast 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks.....	7,800	1,000	3,000
Production.....	78,000	77,000	68,500
Imports.....	77,700	1/ 107,400	112,000
Total supply.....	163,500	185,400	183,500
Domestic consumption.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Exports.....	155,500	166,400	173,500
End stocks.....	1,000	3,000	3,000

1/ Includes 9,000 tons discarded because of inferior quality.

The outlets for the 1,524,546 cases of Indian cashew kernels exported in 1957 were as follows (in cases of 50 pounds each):

United States	1,135,456	Canada	59,936
United Kingdom	122,833	Australia	33,006
Communist countries	110,040	Others	63,275

The Indian trade reports a good export market this year and expects the United States to take about 1,200,000 cases and the U.S.S.R. about 200,000 cases. The average price for 1958 is expected to be about 47 cents per pound c.&f. New York for 320 size, compared with 48 cents last year.

U. S. imports of cashew kernels, almost all from India, totaled 26,198 short tons from September 1957 through May 1958, or 49 percent more than imports of 17,638 tons in the corresponding 9 months of 1956-57.

YUGOSLAV PRUNE CROP  
CUT BY DROUGHT

Drought in Serbia and parts of Bosnia has sharply reduced Yugoslavia's prune crop prospects. The 1958 dried prune pack is now forecast at about the same level as last year, when 19,600 short tons were produced. Average production (1951-55) is 22,300 tons.

## IRANIAN PISTACHIO CROP HIT

Heavy insect infestation is reported to be sharply reducing this year's crop of pistachio nuts in the Kerman area of Iran. About 80 percent of Iran's pistachios are grown in this area. Average Iranian production (1951-55) is 4,300 short tons, unshelled.

U.K. CHANGES CITRUS FRUIT  
PRESERVATIVES REGULATIONS

Following changes in citrus fruit-packing techniques, Britain's Food and Health Ministries have amended the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) regulations to permit the importation and sale of citrus fruits which contain diphenyl or ortho-phenylphenol or admixtures of the two, within prescribed limits.

The presence in citrus fruit will now be permitted of not more than 100 parts per million of diphenyl or not more than 70 parts per million of ortho-phenylphenol, or admixture of the two provided the sum of the quantity of each when calculated as a percentage of the permissible maximum in each case does not exceed 100.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS SMALLER  
CITRUS EXPORT CROP

A combination of drought, insects, and a high percentage of small-size fruit have reduced the Union of South Africa's export citrus crop.

The Cooperative Citrus Exchange estimates the total will be 1 million boxes below original estimates and about 500,000 below 1957 levels, despite higher shipments through June 30. Last season, orange exports came to 8 million boxes. South African exports of all citrus through June 30 of the 1958 season, compared with 1957, follow:

Fruit	:	1957	:	1958
	:	<u>Boxes</u>	:	<u>Boxes</u>
Oranges.....	:	2,118,163	:	2,198,509
Tangerines.....	:	6,634	:	4,817
Lemons.....	:	79,607	:	97,610
Grapefruit.....	:	169,466	:	193,362
Total.....	:	2,373,870	:	2,494,298



TRADE QUESTIONS SPANISH  
CITRUS FORECAST

The Spanish trade believes that the official citrus estimate released last week is too high.

The trade bases its opinion on the uneven bloom and the probability that losses of fruit from weather and insect damage will be more normal during the balance of the season than they were last year when losses from these causes were small.

PERU INCREASES  
RICE IMPORTS

Peru plans to import 45,000 metric tons of milled rice in 1958. Rice imports in 1959 may reach 55,000 metric tons. Rice production in the last 3 years has been below the peak level of 1951-55. At the same time, Peruvians have eaten more rice because of an increase in population and a gain in per capita consumption.

The increased rate of rice consumption is expected to continue. This implies that greater rice imports will be needed if domestic planting does not exceed that of recent years. The consumption gain of the last 5 years is attributed partly to rising prices of other staple foods, and to the migration of Indians from the Sierra to the Coast, where rice is a new item in their diet.

Peru's 1958 rice crop, harvested from May into August, is officially reported at 490 million pounds of rough rice (147 metric tons milled), compared with the revised estimate of 525 million pounds (157,000 tons) in the preceding year. The rains came too late in the Sierra, particularly in the Chiclayo area, to supply irrigation water during the critical planting stage. Other reasons for the reduction in acreage are low fixed prices to farmers, high interest rates, and rigid price controls.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS  
UP IN JUNE

Rice exports from the United States in June amounted to 968,000 bags (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice, a sharp increase over May exports of 417,000 bags. The principal countries of destination were Pakistan, Cuba, and Peru.

Rice exports in August-June of the current marketing year were 10,910,000 bags, compared with 24,745,000 bags in the comparable period of 1956-57, and with 10,470,000 bags in August-June 1955-56. Exports during the 11-month period were principally to Cuba, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippine Republic, and Ceylon.



RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries,  
June 1958, with comparisons 1/

	: August-July :		: August-June :			: June <u>2/</u> :	
Country of destination	: 1955-56 :	: 1956-57 :	: 1955-56 :	: 1956-57 :	: 1957-58 :	: 1957 :	: 1958 :
	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : <u>2/</u> :	: : :	: : :	: : :
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: <u>bags</u> :	: <u>bags</u> :	: <u>bags</u> :	: <u>bags</u> :	: <u>bags</u> :	: <u>bags</u> :	: <u>bags</u> :
Western Hemisphere:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada .....	397:	376:	370:	341:	283:	22:	18
British Honduras .....	35:	33:	31:	30:	24:	7:	12
British West Indies .....	8:	137:	8:	137:	103:	1:	2
El Salvador .....	44:	1:	44:	1:	0:	<u>3/</u> :	0
Cuba .....	2,927:	4,054:	2,908:	3,615:	3,690:	148:	248
Guatemala .....	30:	29:	19:	26:	27:	5:	13
Haiti .....	5:	58:	4:	58:	10:	<u>3/</u> :	3
Netherlands Antilles .....	28:	42:	25:	37:	48:	3:	5
Bolivia .....	191:	176:	191:	176:	44:	0:	0
Peru .....	0:	<u>3/</u> :	0:	<u>3/</u> :	775:	<u>3/</u> :	245
Surinam .....	0:	20:	0:	20:	<u>3/</u> :	0:	0
Venezuela .....	32:	40:	32:	40:	2:	0:	<u>3/</u>
Other countries .....	131:	53:	89:	47:	88:	4:	11
Total .....	3,828:	5,019:	3,721:	4,528:	5,094:	190:	557
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	285:	686:	251:	681:	62:	14:	4
France .....	78:	1:	74:	1:	0:	0:	0
West Germany .....	53:	20:	53:	20:	7:	0:	6
Greece .....	2:	13:	1:	13:	22:	<u>3/</u> :	4
Netherlands .....	31:	50:	15:	50:	11:	0:	9
Sweden .....	9:	16:	9:	16:	11:	0:	1
Switzerland .....	22:	58:	22:	58:	31:	0:	0
Other countries .....	8:	26:	8:	26:	27:	0:	4
Total .....	488:	870:	433:	865:	171:	14:	28
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ceylon .....	0:	0:	0:	0:	331:	0:	0
India .....	215:	4,376:	215:	4,280:	0:	0:	0
Indochina .....	220:	10:	220:	10:	<u>3/</u> :	0:	0
Indonesia .....	516:	5,424:	0:	5,409:	11:	222:	11
Japan .....	2,383:	109:	2,382:	108:	4:	<u>3/</u> :	<u>3/</u>
Korean Republic .....	1:	2,746:	1:	2,340:	242:	215:	0
Pakistan .....	2,653:	4,372:	1,690:	4,295:	3,497:	0:	311
Philippine Republic .....	28:	20:	28:	20:	377:	0:	<u>3/</u>
Ryukyu Islands .....	0:	<u>4/207</u> :	0:	<u>4/207</u> :	0:	0:	0
Saudi Arabia .....	75:	98:	75:	97:	138:	10:	19
Other Arabian States .....	0:	22:	0:	20:	123:	0:	8
Turkey .....	3:	218:	3:	218:	0:	0:	0
Other countries .....	35:	8:	24:	11:	9:	0:	6
Total .....	6,129:	17,610:	4,638:	17,015:	4,732:	447:	355
Total Oceania .....	39:	47:	30:	43:	46:	8:	2
French West Africa .....	625:	0:	621:	0:	0:	0:	0
Liberia .....	276:	248:	232:	248:	257:	50:	21
Other Africa .....	21:	19:	21:	16:	21:	1:	4
Destination not specified .....	26:	13:	25:	13:	16:	1:	1
Total .....	11,432:	23,826:	9,721:	22,728:	10,337:	711:	968
Section 416 donations .....	967:	2,036:	749:	2,017:	573:	11:	<u>3/</u>
Ground rough rice for animal feed:	514:	288:	— :	— :	0:	0:	0
World total .....	12,913:	26,150:	10,470:	24,745:	10,910:	722:	968

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Programed by ICA and shipped by the Army.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture.

# CANADA'S GRAIN ACREAGE ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1957

Canada's grain acreage in 1958 shows little change from the 1957 total, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' preliminary estimate. This first estimate is close to farmers' intended acreage reported in mid-March.

Acreage for all wheat is placed at 20.9 million acres, compared with 21.0 million in 1957 and intentions of 20.6 million. Though close to the 1957 figure, wheat acreage is 17 percent below the 1947-56 average. Preliminary estimates of durum wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces indicate a 52-percent decrease from 1957.

Area seeded to oats is estimated at 11.0 million acres, almost unchanged from 1957 and the 10-year average. Barley acreage of 9.5 million acres is the second highest on record. Rye acreage is down 5 percent from 1957 and is 57 percent below the 10-year average.

Acreage in summerfallow is at a new high. The estimate of 25.3 million acres in the Prairie Provinces is 2 percent over last year, and 14 percent more than the 10-year average of 22.3 million acres.

Yield prospects are generally below average this year, mainly because of dryness over large areas. The outlook is for a wheat crop even smaller than the 370 million bushels harvested in 1957.

## GRAIN: Canada's acreage, 1947-1958

Crop	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958 1/	1958 as percent of 1957
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Percent
Winter wheat.....	676	625	590	580	98
Spring wheat.....	24,455	22,156	20,441	20,319	99
Total wheat.....	25,131	22,781	21,031	20,899	99
Oats for grain.....	10,956	11,707	11,017	11,039	100
Barley.....	7,761	8,390	9,403	9,548	102
Fall rye.....	860	368	440	410	93
Spring rye.....	354	179	111	112	100
Total rye.....	1,214	547	551	522	95
Mixed grains.....	1,465	1,560	1,452	1,422	98
Corn for grain.....	348	509	514	498	97
Buckwheat.....	145	168	107	102	95
Summerfallow 2/ .....	22,273	24,113	24,723	25,304	102

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ In Prairie Provinces only.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



## SWEDISH POULTRY NUMBERS UP

April 1958 poultry numbers in Sweden's 3 major producing counties were 10,774,230 (7,083,490 layers and 3,690,740 chicks). On the basis of the 1951 agricultural census, these numbers would represent 95 percent of numbers in all Sweden. The number of layers was up 0.7 percent from April 1957, and the number of chicks was 0.2 percent larger.

INDONESIA HAS LARGE RICE  
CROP, BUT IMPORT NEEDS UP

Generally good growing conditions in Indonesia this year have resulted in a larger rice harvest than expected. The 1958 crop is likely to exceed that of 1957, and may be a record. The bulk of the crop is harvested from May to August, though some rice is produced the year around.

Present estimates of the crop range from 7.5 million to 7.6 million metric tons of milled rice (25,400 to 25,800 million pounds of rough rice). The latter estimate appears optimistic. Production in 1957 was 7.3 million tons (24,800 million pounds), and the record crop was 7,560,000 tons (25,640 million pounds) in 1954.

The Indonesian Government recently raised its estimate of planned imports during 1958 from 700,000 tons to between 1 and 1.2 million tons because the domestic purchase program failed to meet its goal. The present depression in world rice supplies and Indonesia's exchange position may make it difficult to obtain this amount.

Rice imports, by months from January through April 1958 were: (in metric tons): January, 21,529; February, 26,141; March, 88,605; April, 21,802; total 158,077. January-February imports (in metric tons) were mainly from Thailand, 23,833; Italy, 9,550; North Vietnam, 5,614; Spain, 4,907; and Burma, 2,963.

By May 10, contracts had been concluded for 454,000 tons of the 700,000-ton imports originally planned for 1958. In late June, it was reported that Communist China had offered 200,000 tons of rice on credit for 1 to 2 years, and that negotiations were under way for an additional 50,000 tons from Italy.

Early in July, Indonesia was reported to have ordered 10,000 tons of rice from Singapore traders at \$5.02 per 100 pounds, c.i.f., Small Mills Special, direct from Burma. Later in July it was announced that Indonesia had made a government-to-government contract with Burma for an additional 50,000 tons. Qualities and prices were (in dollars per 100 pounds): 35,000 tons Small Mills Special, \$4.71; 10,000 tons, Small Mills Quality, \$4.96; and 5,000 tons Meedone Bazaar Quality, \$5.09.

Also in July, a contract was signed with Vietnam for 10,000 tons of rice, and an offer of 33,000 tons was reported from Brazil.

#### DUTCH MILK COW NUMBERS UP 2 PERCENT

Milk cow numbers in the Netherlands during May 1958 were reported at 1,522,000 head. This was 2 percent above the previous May but about the same as prewar and recent postwar averages.

The increase is rather surprising in view of heavy dairy surpluses in most European markets. Dutch milk production is indicated to have risen sharply during the first half of 1958.

#### WORLD WHEAT TRADE IN 1958-59 EXPECTED TO BE NEAR LEVEL OF YEAR EARLIER

The continued production of good wheat crops in many importing countries indicates that there will be little change in overall world wheat import requirements in 1958-59. Wheat exports in 1957-58 are estimated to have reached 1,075 million bushels.

Exports last year were more than 200 million bushels below the all-time record of 1,282 million bushels set in 1956-57. Exports in that year were at such a high level because many large importing countries had below-normal crops. The same situation cannot be expected again in the near future.

#### U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DECLINE

U.S. wheat and flour exports during July 1958 are estimated at about 28 million bushels, compared with 33 million in July 1957.

Flour exports are estimated at about 6 million bushels--the monthly average during the last 2 years. Wheat exports are placed at about 21 million bushels, the smallest amount exported during any month since February 1956, when 21 million were shipped abroad.

Actual exports during June 1958, reported by the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 42 million bushels instead of the estimated 47 million based on inspections for export. As a result, total exports for 1957-58 (July - June) came to about 401 million bushels, or about 27 percent less than the shipments of 548 million during 1956-57.

Little change is indicated for the level of exports during 1958-59 because many importing countries have prospects for good harvests, as in 1958.

Exports in 1957-58 as shown at 401.2 million bushels do not include semolina, macaroni, cooked and uncooked cereals, flour mixes, and bakery products. Exports of these minor products totaled about 1.2 million bushels.



WHEAT AND FLOUR: United States exports by countries of destination,  
July-June 1956-57 and July-June 1957-58

Destination	July-June 1956-57			July-June 1957-58		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	- - - - - 1,000 bushels, grain equivalent - - - - -					
Western Hemisphere:						
Central America .....	1,384	4,328	5,712	1,746	4,388	6,134
Cuba .....	3,379	4,159	7,538	3,060	4,428	7,488
British West Indies .....	2	3,675	3,677	1	3,545	3,546
Haiti .....	—	1,395	1,395	275	1,446	1,721
Colombia .....	2,863	61	2,924	4,055	767	4,822
Venezuela .....	409	5,934	6,343	897	6,142	7,039
Peru .....	3,875	489	4,364	2,826	302	3,128
Bolivia .....	2,796	1,422	4,218	184	838	1,022
Chile .....	7,030	85	7,115	1,968	99	2,067
Brazil .....	13,895	9	13,904	8,571	2,081	10,652
British Guiana .....	—	1,048	1,048	1	906	907
Others .....	1,978	1,820	3,798	512	1,417	1,929
Total .....	37,611	24,425	62,036	24,096	26,359	50,455
Europe:						
Norway .....	1,890	970	2,860	588	875	1,463
Denmark .....	3,542	36	3,578	1,457	10	1,467
United Kingdom .....	37,496	2,295	39,791	21,450	1,037	22,487
Netherlands .....	17,834	3,549	21,383	4,241	3,656	7,897
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	17,691	22	17,713	2,147	48	2,195
France .....	31,134	25	31,159	—	11	11
Germany, West .....	35,266	147	35,413	20,389	37	20,426
Austria .....	2,744	3	2,747	1,117	—	1,117
Switzerland .....	8,526	6	8,532	492	8	500
Finland .....	3,273	—	3,273	2,030	—	2,030
Poland .....	—	—	—	19,959	—	19,959
Portugal .....	5,534	125	5,659	287	99	386
Italy .....	8,939	628	9,567	742	2,265	3,007
Yugoslavia .....	36,462	38	36,500	18,386	28	18,414
Greece .....	18,845	44	18,889	2,920	3	2,923
Others .....	2,234	104	2,338	2,141	448	2,589
Total .....	231,410	7,992	239,402	98,346	8,525	106,871
Asia:						
Turkey .....	22,249	—	22,249	10,714	—	10,714
Lebanon .....	—	2,256	2,256	—	1,308	1,308
Iran .....	2,842	20	2,862	1,315	18	1,333
Israel .....	10,001	524	10,525	9,179	45	9,224
Saudi Arabia .....	977	3,028	4,005	14	2,129	2,143
India .....	66,559	46	66,605	76,480	22	76,502
Pakistan .....	22,314	2	22,316	24,507	1	24,508
Ceylon .....	—	898	898	—	1,348	1,348
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia ..	—	2,903	2,903	—	1,367	1,367
Indonesia .....	—	4,022	4,022	—	103	103
Philippine Republic .....	—	6,118	6,118	—	8,955	8,955
Korea .....	14,616	781	15,397	14,383	1,181	15,564
Formosa .....	7,497	2	7,499	8,158	5	8,163
Japan .....	47,405	2,447	49,852	49,181	2,262	51,443
Others .....	1,327	997	2,324	2,197	1,473	3,670
Total .....	195,787	24,044	219,831	196,128	20,217	216,345
Africa:						
Morocco .....	—	23	23	1,830	9	1,839
Tunisia .....	3,123	3	3,126	519	175	694
Egypt .....	1,071	364	1,435	—	348	348
French West Africa .....	2,905	8	2,913	458	1	459
Ghana .....	—	1,675	1,675	—	1,627	1,627
Western British Africa .....	—	2,099	2,099	—	2,441	2,441
Belgian Congo .....	—	1,196	1,196	—	1,158	1,158
Others .....	1,869	827	2,696	523	298	821
Total .....	8,968	6,195	15,163	3,330	6,057	9,387
Oceania .....	—	39	39	—	42	42
Unspecified <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,119	10,616	11,735	665	17,420	18,085
World total .....	474,895	73,311	548,206	322,565	78,620	401,185

<sup>1/</sup> Wholly of U.S. wheat. Beginning July 1, 1957, the factor for converting 100 pounds of flour into bushels of grain equivalent changed from 2.33 to 2.3.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

# U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS HIGHER THAN LAST CROP YEAR

June exports of grass and legume seeds exceeded the 1957 level by 52 percent, with the decrease in exports of "other clovers" being offset by larger shipments of alfalfa, timothy, and "other grass" seeds.

The 1957-58 exports were 6.9 percent greater than the 43 million pounds shipped in 1956-57. Alfalfa seed exports of 18.6 million pounds set a new record, topping the previous year's record by 8.9 percent. All items of grass and legume seeds, except "other clovers" were greater than for the previous year.

Canada, Japan, and Italy were the principal takers in June. For the year ending June 30, Canada, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Mexico were the major outlets. These gains in exports were attained largely because of lower price levels rather than because of below-normal seed crops in other producing countries.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, June 1957 and 1958,  
and season totals for 1957 and 1958

Kind of seed	June		July 1 to June 30	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Alfalfa, certified.....	1/	355	1/	1/
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	1/	36	1/	1/
Alfalfa, total.....	116	391	17,060	18,577
Alsike.....	48	21	737	863
Ladino.....	1/	48	1/	1/
Clovers, other.....	388	97	6,912	3,665
Bentgrass.....	1/	45	1/	1/
Fescue.....	94	71	2,918	3,555
Kentucky bluegrass.....	67	84	961	1,126
Orchardgrass.....	0	36	216	254
Redtop.....	20	25	623	711
Timothy.....	15	401	1,098	3,142
Grasses, other.....	541	741	12,449	14,034
Total.....	1,289	1,960	42,974	45,927

1/ Prior to January 1, 1958, certified and uncertified alfalfa combined; Ladino included in "other clovers"; and bentgrass included in "other grasses".



IRELAND ESTABLISHES  
NEW GRAIN BOARD

Ireland has established a Grain Board to handle and dispose of the country's wheat surplus. The board was set up under the "Agricultural Produce (Cereals) (Amendment) Act of 1958."

Irish farmers can sell wheat only to licensed private dealers, at government-fixed prices. The Grain Board is authorized to purchase each season's wheat surplus from the dealers and sell it at home or abroad at whatever time and price it believes most advantageous.

Each season's wheat surplus is determined by the Minister of Agriculture after consultation with the Minister of Industry and Commerce. He decides how much, if any, of the wheat sold by farmers exceeds the needs of licensed millers. In recent years the government has considered 300,000 long tons (11,200,000 bushels) as the maximum of domestic (soft) wheat that Irish millers can use to make bread of good quality. Such bread requires some imports of hard wheat.

The Grain Board's operations will be financed by a fixed tax per "barrel" (280 pounds) to be paid by farmers when they sell their wheat. The levy will be deducted from the prevailing government-set producer prices and turned over to the Grain Board. The amount of this tax will be fixed each marketing season by the Minister of Agriculture, after consultation with the Grain Board. For the 1958 season it is 5s. 9d. per barrel (17.3 cents per bushel).

The Grain Board will use the tax receipts to buy, transport, dry, store, and insure wheat, and also to pay administrative expenses. A board chairman and from 4 to 8 other members will be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture for a maximum term of 2 years.

In other respects, Ireland's wheat price support, production, and marketing control system remains unchanged (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 17, 1958). However, the early dissolution of Grain Importers (Eire) Ltd. is envisaged. This is the government agency which has done all of Ireland's grain importing and exporting since 1941. All foreign trade in grain would then be turned over to private traders operating under license.

Under the new law, the Minister of Agriculture may give the Grain Board other responsibilities in connection with cereals. This might be done if, for example, there should be a surplus of feeding barley, or if a shortage of domestic feeding barley should raise price problems.

Ireland's 1958 harvest of millable wheat is unofficially estimated at 360,000 to 375,000 long tons (13,440,000 to 14,000,000 bushels).

## SPAIN BARTERS WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR EGYPTIAN COTTON

Under a second barter deal between Spain and Egypt, 300,000 metric tons of Spanish flour and 50,000 tons of wheat are to be exchanged for unspecified quantities of Egyptian cotton in 1958-59.

The Spanish flour is priced at \$69 per ton and the wheat at \$70 per ton. Deliveries of the wheat and flour are to be completed by August 1959. The initial deal of this kind was negotiated in 1957 and provided for shipment of 200,000 tons of Spanish flour to Egypt in return for cotton.

The wheat is to be Amber Durum No. 1. The fact that the delivery price for the flour is less than that for the wheat is not unusual. The important consideration in barter deals such as this is the relationship between the value of the Spanish wheat and flour and that of the Egyptian cotton. The price that Spain must pay for the Egyptian cotton and the quantities of cotton to be delivered by Egypt in exchange for the wheat and flour have not yet been announced.

The Spanish Government will absorb any difference between its domestic support price for wheat and the selling price to Egypt, as well as any loss on the flour. The government, however, can recoup such losses by raising the price at which it sells the cotton to mills.

Spanish wheat exports in 1958-59 are expected to consist only of the wheat and flour to be shipped to Egypt. This will consist of the grain equivalent (460,000 tons) of the wheat and flour to be shipped under the 1958-59 barter deal, and a balance of 175,000 tons of flour still to be shipped under the 1957-58 flour-for-cotton arrangement. Spain has a surplus of hard wheat. It hopes to find export outlets for the hard wheat surplus and buy soft wheat with the foreign exchange realized from the exports.

Spain is a state-trading nation for wheat. All of the crop not needed by farmers for home use (food and seed) must be sold to the National Wheat Service at a fixed price. For the 1958-59 marketing season that price ranges from 466 pesetas per quintal (\$3.02 per bushel) for grade V up to 520 pesetas per quintal (\$3.37 per bushel) for Grade I wheat. Farmers also receive storage premiums to encourage orderly marketing. The National Wheat Service controls all imports and exports.

## DROUGHT REDUCING YUGOSLAV SUNFLOWER SEED CROP

Production of sunflower seed in Yugoslavia this year is unofficially estimated at 84,000 short tons, down almost 20 percent from 1957. Continued drought in Serbia, Macedonia, and parts of Bosnia has reduced yield prospects considerably.



U. S. COTTON EXPORTS  
DECLINE IN JUNE

U. S. cotton exports (all types) were 433,000 running bales in June 1958, a decline of 19 percent from May exports of 535,000 bales, and 18 percent below the 525,000 bales exported in June 1957.

Exports during August-June 1957-58 were 5,249,000 bales, compared with 7,180,000 bales in the same period a year earlier. Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when they are available.

Principal destinations of exports during August-June 1957-58, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 1,024,000 bales (1,426,000); United Kingdom 640,000 (944,000); West Germany 573,000 (967,000); Italy 510,000 (654,000); and France 286,000 (408,000).

JAPAN ARRANGES LOAN FOR  
PURCHASE OF U.S. COTTON

The Export-Import Bank of Washington has announced a \$60-million loan agreement with the Bank of Japan to finance purchases of U. S. cotton during the crop year beginning August 1, 1958. The announcement stated that this loan will finance purchases of approximately 400,000 bales at current prices. This is the tenth credit of this type granted to Japan since 1948, bringing the total to \$545.2 million.

VENEZUELA TO ORGANIZE  
COTTON BOARD

The Venezuelan Ministries of Development and Agriculture recently made a joint announcement that a National Cotton Board would be organized in the near future. This is part of a general plan to expand cotton production in Venezuela and follows recent restrictive increases in import duties on cotton and cotton textiles to protect the domestic industry.

Cotton production in Venezuela for 1957-58 is estimated at 22,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with 21,000 bales in 1956-57, and 24,000 bales in 1955-56. Cotton consumption rose from 26,000 bales in 1955-56 to an estimated 32,000 bales in 1957-58.

Venezuela imports cotton each year to cover the deficit between domestic production and consumption. Approximately 9,000 bales were imported during August-November of 1957-58, and imports for the entire season are estimated at about 12,000 bales. About 7,000 bales were imported in each of the 3 previous seasons. The increase in 1957-58 is attributed principally to lower stocks at the beginning of the season, and to the rising rate of consumption. Venezuela has imported mostly U.S. cotton in recent years; Brazil, Mexico, and Greece have supplied small quantities.

#### INDIA ANNOUNCES FIRST COTTON IMPORT AND EXPORT QUOTAS FOR 1958-59

India will grant licenses for imports of 70,000 bales (400 pounds gross) of cotton from soft currency areas, according to a government announcement on August 6.

The 70,000-bale quota will be made up of 30,000 bales stapling 1-3/16 inches and longer and 40,000 bales stapling 1-1/16 inches and longer. Import licenses will be issued to mills only, on the basis of their consumption of Sudanese and Egyptian cotton since the beginning of 1954-55. This cotton must be imported by October 31, 1958.

The government also announced that 50,000 bales of cotton would be released for export. This quota will consist of 30,000 bales of Bengal Desi cotton and 20,000 bales of carryover cotton, all varieties, stapling up to 25/32 inch. Licenses will be granted on a "first-come-first-served" basis, with individual quotas subject to a ceiling of 5,000 bales.

Of the 250,000 bales allowed for export in the August-July 1957-58 season, about 214,000 bales are reported to have been shipped through July 26, all shorter than 3/4-inch staple.

#### SUDAN'S COTTON PRODUCTION DROPS SHARPLY IN 1957-58

Cotton production in Sudan is now unofficially estimated at 225,000 bales (500 pounds gross) for 1957-58. This is a drop of 64 percent from last year's record crop of 617,000 bales, and is 49 percent below the 441,000 bales produced in 1955-56. The 1957-58 area of 728,000 acres planted to cotton was slightly smaller than the 764,000 acres in 1956-57.

All of the production decrease was in the crop of extra-long-staple varieties, which amounted to only 165,000 bales, in contrast to 582,000 bales the previous season. The sharp drop resulted from adverse weather, insects, disease, and smaller acreage due to poor flooding. Heaviest declines were in the Gezira, Gash, Tokar, White Nile, and Majid Schemes, while smaller reductions occurred on private estates.

Production of American-type cotton, mostly raingrown, amounted to 60,000 bales, compared with 36,000 bales in 1956-57. This increase was attributed primarily to an increase in area from 167,000 acres in 1956-57 to 214,000 acres this season.

In an effort to boost lagging cotton sales in March 1958, the Gezira Board again lowered reserve prices on extra-long-staple varieties by as much as 12 percent for higher grades. Export taxes on long staples were reduced by 33 percent. They had already been cut 50 percent in November 1957.

COTTON: Sudan, reserve prices for Sakel and Lambert types, November 1957 and March 1958

Grade	Reserve prices <u>1/</u>	
	November 16, 1957	March 20, 1958
	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>
Sakel:		
XG3S.....	50.02	44.65
G3S.....	48.71	43.20
XG4S.....	47.26	41.75
G4S.....	45.81	40.30
XG5S.....	43.78	38.85
G5S.....	41.75	37.40
Lambert:		
XG2L.....	46.39	40.88
G2L.....	43.20	40.16
XG3L.....	41.75	39.43
G3L.....	40.30	38.56
XG4L.....	38.85	37.69
G4L.....	37.40	36.82

1/ Excludes export tax of 4.35 cents per pound for November 16 prices, and 2.90 cents for March 20 prices.

Exports during August-May 1957-58 were 311,000 bales, up 15 percent from the 270,000 bales exported during the same months of 1956-57. Domestic consumption is usually 5,000 bales per year or less. Principal destinations of the August-May 1957-58 exports, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: United Kingdom 120,000 bales (136,000); India 55,000 (41,000); France 34,000 (19,000); West Germany 36,000 (22,000); Italy 14,000 (23,000); Communist China 10,000 (4,000); Japan 10,000 (5,000); and Czechoslovakia 6,000 (0).

Cotton stocks were estimated at 350,000 bales on July 31, 1958, compared with 479,000 bales a year earlier.

There may be some increase in irrigated acreage of extra-long-staple varieties in 1958-59. Acreage of raingrown American types is expected to be about the same as in 1957-58.

#### TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN COTTON DOWN IN APRIL

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports were 26,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in April 1958--down 50 percent from March transshipments of 52,000 bales, and 21 percent below the movement of 33,000 bales in April 1957. Transshipments during August-April 1957-58 were 664,000 bales, compared with 818,000 bales a year earlier. (Continued on following page)



Principal destinations of Mexican cotton transshipments during August-April 1957-58, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 154,000 bales (287,000); West Germany 124,000 (119,000); United Kingdom 99,000 (88,000); Netherlands 89,000 (66,000); Belgium 75,000 (61,000); Italy 31,000 (30,000); France 27,000 (72,000); Switzerland 21,000 (15,000); Australia 13,000 (18,000); Hong Kong 9,000 (12,000); and Sweden 7,000 (26,000).

#### SPAIN BUYS 235,000 TONS OF U.S. SOYBEAN OIL IN 1957-58

Spanish purchases of U. S. soybean oil thus far during the 1957-58 crop year (October 1 to September 30) have approximated 235,000 short tons, 202,500 tons of which have been under Public Law 480.

The oil purchased is expected to supply Spain's needs until the new-crop olive harvest in late November or early December. Spanish officials hope, however, that additional imports of as much as 55,000 tons can be made to build stocks.

The Spanish Government recently purchased 54,340 tons of U. S. soybean oil, of which 27,064 tons were fully refined and 27,286 tons were degummed crude oil (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 5, 1958). The purchase, totaling about \$13.8 million, was under the June 30, 1958, Public Law 480 agreement with Spain. Prices for the refined oil varied from \$343.55 to \$345 per ton, f.o.b. U.S. ports. The crude oil price was \$272.74. Contracts provide for August and September shipments.

#### U. S. FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL EXPORTS UP IN 1957-58; LINSEED MEAL EXPORTS DOWN

U.S. exports of flaxseed during the marketing year ending June 30, 1958, totaled 9.0 million bushels.

Although 4 times greater in quantity than exports the previous year, the flaxseed exports were somewhat less than 1955-56 shipments abroad. Around 8.5 million bushels were exported in the first quarter (July-September), following the Commodity Credit Corporation's large sales for export. Europe took almost 90 percent of the total.

Linseed oil exports during 1957-58 came to 87 million pounds--up 10 percent from 1956-57. Exports in the first 6 months accounted for over 90 percent of total linseed oil shipments.

Exports of linseed cake and meal during the year totaled 11,472 short tons, only one-sixth those of the previous year. The small 1957 flaxseed crop and a smaller-than-usual domestic crush probably accounted for the sharp drop.



FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL, AND LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL: United States exports by country of destination,  
years beginning July 1, 1955-57

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed			Linseed oil 1/			Linseed cake and meal		
	1955 bushels	1956 2/ bushels	1957 2/ bushels	1955 pounds	1956 2/ pounds	1957 2/ pounds	1955 Short tons	1956 2/ Short tons	1957 2/ Short tons
North America:									
Barbados .....	1,046:	155:	1,090:	---	---	---	1,591:	566:	---
Canada .....	---	---	---	5,024:	988:	131:	25,428:	7,752:	718
Cuba .....	---	3/	---	972:	1,303:	2,257:	50:	10:	---
Honduras .....	---	---	---	34:	---	---	---	---	---
Leeward and Windward Islands..	---	---	---	---	---	---	36:	---	---
Mexico .....	30:	1:	---	502:	64:	119:	10:	---	---
Netherlands Antilles .....	---	---	---	5:	3:	---	---	40:	---
Panama .....	---	---	---	9:	13:	16:	30:	---	20
Trinidad .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,249:	466:	---
Other .....	---	---	---	17:	21:	5:	---	---	10
Total .....	1,076:	156:	1,090:	6,563:	2,392:	2,528:	28,394:	8,834:	748
South America:									
Bolivia .....	---	---	---	30:	16:	6:	---	---	---
Brazil .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	42:	---	---
British Guiana .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	80:	344:	---
Chile .....	13:	---	---	81:	4:	8:	27:	---	---
Colombia .....	1:	3/	---	493:	747:	559:	---	10:	---
Ecuador .....	---	---	---	13:	10:	7:	---	---	---
Peru .....	---	---	---	66:	53:	6:	---	---	---
Venezuela .....	---	---	---	242:	351:	392:	33:	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	2:	---	20
Total .....	14:	3/	---	925:	1,181:	978:	184:	354:	20
Europe:									
Austria .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	547:	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	2,845:	751:	874:	7,522:	7,106:	---	13,360:	7,125:	1,000
Denmark .....	---	---	105:	22:	---	---	5,484:	7,261:	---
Finland .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,643:	---	---
France .....	2,087:	390:	1,727:	86:	---	39:	3,851:	---	---
Germany, West .....	228:	---	201:	16,549:	4,017:	1,112:	9,710:	10,645:	907
Iceland .....	---	---	---	---	---	587:	1,304:	---	---
Ireland .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	266:	30:	---
Italy .....	36:	---	419:	663:	43:	---	602:	55:	---
Netherlands .....	3,345:	887:	3,264:	46,139:	41,109:	45,348:	62,412:	36,952:	8,797
Norway .....	371:	101:	224:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain .....	---	---	---	613:	4,422:	---	---	---	---
Sweden .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,655:	4,405:	---
Switzerland .....	50:	---	41:	806:	1,144:	---	2,032:	---	---
United Kingdom .....	24:	---	1,088:	55,854:	12,655:	32,373:	2,586:	30:	---
Yugoslavia .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	8,986:	2,129:	7,943:	128,254:	70,496:	79,459:	116,452:	66,503:	10,704
Africa:									
Morocco .....	---	---	---	---	110:	---	---	---	---
Spanish Africa .....	---	---	---	---	576:	---	---	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	---	60:	11:	---	---	---
Total .....	---	---	---	---	746:	11:	---	---	---
Asia:									
India .....	---	---	---	16:	33:	---	---	---	---
Israel .....	43:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan .....	325:	263:	---	---	231:	---	---	---	---
Korea, South .....	---	---	---	297:	577:	1,009:	---	---	---
Pakistan .....	---	---	---	2,528:	594:	---	---	---	---
Philippines .....	---	---	---	1,021:	1,381:	1,798:	---	---	---
Taiwan .....	---	---	---	45:	1:	18:	---	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	17:	402:	129:	---	---	---
Total .....	368:	263:	---	3,924:	3,219:	2,954:	---	---	---
Oceania:									
Australia .....	---	---	---	5:	---	1,039:	---	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	1:	---	6:	---	30:	---
Total .....	---	---	---	6:	---	1,045:	---	30:	---
Grand total .....	10,444:	2,548: 4/	9,035:	139,672:	78,034: 5/	87,152:	145,030:	75,721:	11,472

1/ Crude and refined oil combined as such.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Includes 1,500 bushels the destination of which has not yet been indicated.

5/ Includes 176,960 pounds the destination of which has not yet been indicated.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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INDIA FIXES EXPORT QUOTA FOR  
RAPESEED AND MUSTARD SEED OILS

The Government of India announced on August 4 an export quota for a total of 5,000 long tons of rapeseed and mustard seed oils for shipment through September 1958.

This is the first export quota for these commodities since a ban was imposed in May 1956 and is in line with the new Indian export policy on exporting edible oils. Peanut and sesame seed oil quotas were announced earlier this year (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 16, 1958).